

Jamali's Cabinet May Be Forced to Quit

BAGHDAD, Wednesday (Reuters). — Iraq will stand by the West and will ask for Western arms and equipment to strengthen her defences against aggression, Iraqi Premier, Fadi Jamali, told a press conference here today.

Mr. Eban expressed Israel's misgivings concerning reports that such agreements are about to be concluded during a meeting with the Under-Secretary of State's alter ego, Smith which lasted more than an hour.

Later, he told the press that he had also discussed the Egyptian

"Egypt has not given the first sign of any compliance with the basic conduct required from a nation in international relations against the Egyptian blockade of shipping to Israel, President Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand adjourned the meeting after three minutes.

Mr. Munro announced that

He said that he had suggested to Mr. Smith what action his Government recommends should be taken in order to restore free shipping to Israel through the

Among other matters affecting Israel's relations with the Arab states, Mr. Eban stated that the question of prospective talks with Jordan on the implementation of the Armistice

Agreement was also raised, but that this decision primarily would come from the U.N.

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Jameson Parker declined again to reply to questions concerning the possible inclusion of Iraq in a "pillbox and

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (UP). — U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld announced today the appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche to

ambassador of the United States to the United Kingdom, said he would lead a committee that would study various water projects in the Middle East.

NAGIB INVITED TO VISIT PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Wednesday (Reuters) — Egyptian President Mohammed Nagib has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Mohammed Ali to visit Pakistan, it was authoritatively learned today.

President Nair's acceptance was conveyed to Premier Ali by Egyptian Ambassador Abdul Wahab Azzam, who returned to Karachi last week. No date has been fixed for the visit.

The exact date of Nagib's visit

YAFFI AGAIN ASKED TO FORM LEBANESE GOV'T

signing as Lebanese Prime Minister for the second time within a week. Abdullah el Yafi was asked last night by President Camille Chamoun to form a new Cabinet. NEABS reports. *Kaff is expected to be in Beirut.*

Opposition members of Parliament, in a statement to the Press last night, reiterated that they would boycott any further session of the Reichstag while the government continued its negotiations with various statesmen this morning.

New Swiss Minister
Mr. Fritz Hegg has been designated as Swiss Minister to

Negev Still in Experimental Stage

B.G. Says in Chat Outside Hut

Looking bronzed and fit, and in a jovial mood, Mr. David Ben Gurion yesterday sat and chatted with a group of local journalists who had visited him here, answering scores of questions. The only questions he re-

Refused to answer were those dealing with current political or diplomatic matters. "I'm not a Member of the Government any more, although I'm still a Member of the Knesset, now working in a stable," he said. He also

The Negro, the former Prime Minister stated, was still in the "experimental" stage, but might one day develop into the main

centre of population in the whole country. The main problem was that of finding or providing water, and the young inhabitants of that desert area were building dams to collect storm waters, or trying to find water


Room for Hundreds

There were some who recommended bringing water to the Negev from the North, but Mr. Ben Gurion did not think enough

had yet been done locally to find Neguv water sources, and the search for this and for other raw materials was still going on. At the moment there was room in the Neguv for only hundreds of people.

Later on, when the area was developed, many more could come.

"At the moment, people here are crazy, but I happen to like crazy people," he said with an affectionate gesture at the settle-



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The Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rorer called on Mr. and Mrs. David Ben Gurion at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, visited the Hebrew University on Tuesday and was entertained at luncheon by the Vice-President of the University and Mrs. M. Eynart.

The Honorary Danish Consul, Mr. Akiva Peretz, held a dinner party in Tel Aviv on Tuesday night in honor of Prince George of Denmark and the Princess Anne.

Mr. Shimon Arad, Director of the Hakdisha Department in the Prime Minister's Office returned yesterday by BOAC from France where he arranged for the reburial of the remains of Baron Rothschild.

Mr. Jacob Rymus, Director of the Israel Office of State of Israel Bonds, returned yesterday to E.I. from a short visit to the U.S.

Mr. Max Weiner, former Director of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain and Ireland, has returned to Israel.

Speakers at tomorrow's Vocal Newspaper of the Journalists Association at the Maccabi Hall in Tel Aviv will be the Minister of Defense, Mr. Pinhas Lavon; the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aviv Moshe Dayan; the Director General of the Ministry of Defense, Mr. Shimon Peres, and the O.C. Training Command, Aluf-Mishne Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Y. Herta will be in the chair. The meeting begins at 8 p.m.

In memory of Dr. George Landauer, the Planity of Argon Omeria, Europe, and his friends are to meet at 8:30 p.m. today at Bet Hahalutzot, 37 King George St., Tel Aviv.

PUPILS VISIT GRAVE OF DR. WEIZMANN

REHOVOT, Wednesday. Fifty Yememite children from Givat Yearim, in the Jerusalem Corridor, visited Chaim Weizmann's grave at Rehovot this week.

As part of the educational value of seeing the last resting place of the first President of Israel, to school children from Jerusalem also came on a trip to Yeh Chaim Weizmann this week.

Senator and Mrs. Felicitas of Chile, were among the visitors in the past few days.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

* Theatre: "Pygmalion" Chamber Theatre, Edison Hall, 8 p.m.

* Exhibitions: Modern Mexican Prints: Peruvian ceramics. Reproductions from Latin-American art before the Spanish conquest. New Acquisitions: Etchings by William Hogarth. Exhibition of the month: "Three Women in a Glade" by Paul Sérusier. Exhibition of paintings by Hans Zeller-Levi and Josef Kossuth. Artists' House, 10-11, 4-6 p.m.

* American Library and Reading Room: U.S. Consulate, 10-11, 4-6 p.m.

* Town: Hebrew University conducted tour of new administrative buildings. King George Ave. opposite Tzvi Saniat, 10 a.m.

* Theatre: "100 Years of Dutch Painting." Museum, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

* Theatre: "Nazar-Din" Chamber Theatre, Maccabi Hall, 8 p.m.

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ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 607 M.; HAIFA: 509 M.; TEL AVIV: 624, 625 & 501 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME
Radio: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Arabic: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. English: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. French: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. German: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Italian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Spanish: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Portuguese: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Dutch: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Swedish: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Norwegian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Danish: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Finnish: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Estonian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Latvian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Lithuanian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Polish: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Czech: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Slovak: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Hungarian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Romanian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Bulgarian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Greek: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Turkish: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Persian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Urdu: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Hindi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Bengali: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Marathi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Gujarati: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Punjabi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Sindhi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Pashto: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Dari: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Farsi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Persian: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Urdu: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Hindi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Bengali: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Marathi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Gujarati: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.00 a.m. Punjabi: 7 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.15 and 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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	64	72	78	84
Tel Aviv	64	72	78	84
Haifa	64	72	78	84
Beersheva	64	72	78	84
Jerusalem	64	72	78	84
Tel Aviv	64	72	78	84
Haifa	64	72	78	84
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FORECAST: Fair except for brief morning showers in the North.

At Jerusalem: 64-72-78-84.

At Tel Aviv: 64-72-78-84.

At Haifa: 64-72-78-84.

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KNESSET BUDGET DEBATE

Live According To Means—Foerder

By SHAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Dr. Y. Foerder (Progressive) and Mr. A. Govrin (Mizrah) shared the honours of the Budget debate in the Knesset yesterday. The former demanded that we "live according to our means"; the latter's theme was somewhat as follows: "normality is not an aim in itself; we have a task to perform; let us brace ourselves and be brave."

Mr. S. Rosenberg (Mizrah), Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, who has an American background, cited Roosevelt and Eisenhower to advocate a decrease in indirect taxes. Dr. M. Sneh (Left Socialist) repeated the Communist theme of economic independence from America.

Dr. Foerder was scholarly. We live, he stated, above what we can "objectively" afford. If the Defence Budget cannot be touched, health services and education must go in part. No harm is done if some parents pay for their children's education. "I am glad that the Ministry of Finance is against inflation," he declared. "We must be reduced and improved; the present civil service must be sufficient for a population of five million. If a civil servant is no good, it would be a crime to keep him. Without a sound economy, nothing will be possible: neither security, health, nor work. The return to inflation, as certain influential circles advocated, would 'lead to ruin'."

The State, Dr. Foerder said, was assuming too many functions. Building a road to Sdom was a Government task, of course, but why should the State take over the supplying of electricity? As regards tax collecting, an economist's approach would give better results than the Government's. "I am glad that the Ministry of Finance is against inflation," he declared. "We must be reduced and improved; the present civil service must be sufficient for a population of five million. If a civil servant is no good, it would be a crime to keep him. Without a sound economy, nothing will be possible: neither security, health, nor work. The return to inflation, as certain influential circles advocated, would 'lead to ruin'."

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7½% Rebate For Early Rate Payers

Jerusalem residents paying their rates during April will enjoy a rebate of 7½%, and those paying in May will get 5%, the Municipal Finance Committee announced today. From June onward, defaulters will be fined one-half per cent on each month, rising progressively until the year's end.

The Finance Committee has decided to acquire 5,000 water meters through the Reparations agreement. The city will ask for a Treasury loan to cover the purchase, which has been on the priority list for many years.

There seems little hope that the Jerusalem City Council's demand for immediate municipal elections will meet with an affirmative reply, according to authoritative sources.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Rokach, has stated publicly that no elections will be held in any municipality until next year.

Granting the Council's request for the Capital would entail the same procedure in Rehovot and Be'er Sheva, which also seek elections.

Now that Mr. E. Eliahar, the Jerusalem Deputy Mayor, and leader of the General Zionist Coalition, has taken over the financial duties of the Mayor, his colleagues are more satisfied with the position in the Council.

Yesterday, Mr. Eliahar asked Mr. Rokach, the founder and president of the Mifal Ha'pays, to alter the lottery constitution and enable the Capital to benefit from shares bought in the city. Considering the severe lack of tolerable class-rooms in Jerusalem, remarked Mr. Eliahar, the City should not be restricted to providing funds for hospitalization.

The Capital has no municipal hospital. Among the cheques signed by Mr. Eliahar in his new capacity as head of municipal finances, were some for the February payroll. Usually, employees of the City are paid until the middle of the following month, when a recurrent strike-threat spurs the city's management to action.

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Tax Exemption Asked To Spur Immigration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In order to bring about a revival of immigration, persons of means who come to Israel should be freed for a period of one to two years from paying customs duties and income tax. This proposal was made by Mr. S. Z. Shragal, head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

It was very unfortunate, Mr. Shragal said, that in the sixth year of its existence, immigration to Israel had come to a virtual standstill. He called for mutual cooperation between the groups concerned to "revive in the Diaspora the feeling for immigration."

Potential immigrants were classed in two groups, those who needed the State, and those needed by the State. The majority of North African Jews were in the former group and would have to be brought to Israel, especially when their country achieves independence.

To attract those Jews whose skills and means are needed by the State, it is necessary to make conditions attractive to them, Mr. Shragal stated.

He attacked the feeling in some quarters that "rescue immigration" should not be continued until the war had been liquidated. He called for a positive approach towards the absorption of the new immigrants.

Prospects for increased immigration in 1954 were not good, Mr. Shragal said, in spite of the relaxed rules for immigration.

Only about 2,000 persons would be affected by the amnesty, whereby they will be brought back to Israel if they notify the Jewish Agency within three months of their desire to do so. (See Leader—Page 1)

Alimony Separate From Divorce Suit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — District Court Judge Dr. A. Shragal ruled that the Court was competent to order a husband to pay maintenance to his wife and child, although he had filed a divorce application in the Rabbinical Court.

Mrs. Miriam Harnik and her child, David, represented by Dr. R. Gottschalk, had claimed IL150 monthly maintenance allowance from her husband, Haim Harnik, in July, 1953. A temporary maintenance order was then issued.

After the new Rabbinical Court Competence Law was enacted in September, 1953, the respondent filed a divorce suit in the Haifa Rabbinical Court. He asked the District Court to enforce his claim, as a Rabbinical Court was now exclusively competent.

The judge rejected the husband's contention ruling that, under the new law, only claims for maintenance which are auxiliary to, and filed within, divorce proceedings are under the sole jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Court. Mrs. Harnik's claim had been filed independently and prior to the divorce proceedings and no maintenance claim whatsoever was pending in the Rabbinical Court.

The District Court was therefore competent to hear the maintenance claim without it being governed by the divorce proceedings, Dr. Shragal ruled. Leave to appeal to the High Court was granted.

HUSBAND OF CHILD BRIDE IS SOUGHT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shukr Ben Yahya Shukr, the 18-year-old Yemenite husband of a child bride, is being sought by the police. Authorities wish to dissolve the marriage, an official of the Ministry of Social Welfare told the Jerusalem Post.

It will be recalled that Shukr married the girl five years ago, when she was seven, and lived with her for two years. He has explained that his family took the girl in as she was an orphan, and that the Yemen government would otherwise have married her to someone of its choosing.

His wife, Zahara, arrived in Israel about a month ago. Shukr, who has been here for about six months was not permitted to see her, and she was whisked off to the Youth Aliyah-Hadassah Institution.

ASKS CUSTOMS TO SAVE HIS SOUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — "I came to Haifa in a little boat with 20 boys from Eastern Monmouth College in Harrisonburg, Virginia, U.S.A. in 1952. Nearly every one except us smuggled some dollars into Haifa. Our conscience would not allow it. However, I wore two pairs of pants and sold one as well as a shirt. I believe this was unfair and against the law. God's spirit has convicted me and I beg your forgiveness. Please tell me what the fine is, as I want to testify to the wonders of the Lord."

The above letter was received this week by the Customs authorities from "an American Friend who Knows the Lord."

The Customs officials sent an answer expressing their appreciation of the "amateur's" honesty and sincerity. "By your avowal of your past misdeeds, you have gained full forgiveness," the answer reads. "But if your conscience still bothers you, you may, if you wish, send 35 which is the tax due."

The reply ends prosaically.

Warsaw Gold Went To Save Jews

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITM). — Mr. Itzhak Uri, a former brother-in-law of two sisters who are claiming \$3,500 in gold coins from members of the Masur family, testified in the District Court here today that he had participated in making the loan to Mrs. Masur and her sister in the Warsaw ghetto during World War II on the understanding that the money would be repaid in Israel by their relatives.

It was decided to lend the money in order to help other people save their lives and not because his family wanted to relinquish responsibility of possessing gold coins contrary to law, as the defendants suggested, Mr. Uri said. "The Jews were outside the law; they knew only the law of death," he added.

Mr. Uri described the manner in which a family treasure of \$10,000 in gold coins was kept in secret and how it was dug out, divided between members of the family, paid out to Poles who helped them and loaned in part to Mrs. Masur and her daughter.

Mrs. Eugenia Halberstadt, one of the plaintiffs, testified that \$3,000 of the \$10,000 were her personal property and that she met with members of the Masur family upon her coming to Israel in July, 1949, asked them to repay the loan of the gold coins, but was refused.

The trial before President of the District Court Dr. Z. Zilber was adjourned until tomorrow.

Infant Hit, Killed

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITM). — Fifteen-month-old David Hachon, who was playing in Rehovot Sa'adia Hachon in Holon, was hit by a Holon Municipal truck, and died on the way to hospital this afternoon.

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THE views expressed yesterday by Mr. S. Z. Shragal, head of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, cannot but be an ACCENT ON the importance of selective immigration from which principle a noticeable retreat was sounded a week ago.

He draws attention to the fact, for example, that we must be prepared to receive the majority of North African Jews once the countries in which they live achieve independence. Obviously no one in Israel will quarrel with the fact that should disaster face any Jewish community it will be the immediate duty of Israel to make every sacrifice necessary to rescue them: man, woman and child including the blind, lame and lame without regard to their capacity to become self-supporting in the foreseeable future.

However, such a fate is only as yet speculative insofar as North African Jewry is concerned, and it might even be argued that it does no service to those Jewries to announce beforehand that this remedy for a hypothetical intensified persecution awaits them. There is an urgent need for all agencies of the Jewish and non-Jewish world to do their utmost to prevent such a catastrophe, and the passion with which such an endeavour should be pursued should be as great as though the alternative of escape to Israel did not exist. In this effort, the Jewish Agency should in fact be enjoined.

Immigration to Israel has practically come to a standstill due to the temporary easing of pressure on Jewish communities in danger zones abroad, an easing that should be accepted as a timely and special mercy of Providence. The new Budapest is ample evidence that there is not likely to be much more money forthcoming this year, at any rate, to do much to alleviate the position of the underprivileged fifth of the population who are still dependent on some form of social and public assistance. By definition, this means that such people are still "unabsorbed" and should therefore be considered, if only in part, as the responsibility of the Jewish Agency. If the Agency has any funds to spare to bring in new unselected immigrants who will require considerable expenditure and even then remain a burden on the State, then should such funds be spent on those already here? Although Mr. Shragal attacked the feeling in some quarters that "rescue immigration" could not be continued until the "melior" had been "liquidated," it is not rescue immigration as such that is in question here, but what, by the cold hard logic of the present situation, might well be called "luxury" immigration.

Very few in the fund-raising centres are likely to be impressed by the action of the Jewish Agency in boosting its declining immigration statistics by such methods. The opinion of shrewd observers in the United States, for example, is that such sentimentalities no longer appeal to Jewry there. They are anxious today to see Israel getting on with the sober, unromantic task of grappling realistically with her economic position. That may be one of the reasons why the effort to raise loans to liquidate Israel's short term debts is at the moment proceeding with such speed there, while the normal United Jewish Appeal seems likely to show a drop.

It is also of little point for Mr. Shragal to suggest that to induce Jews with skills and means needed by the State to come to Israel, it is necessary to make conditions attractive for them in the way he describes. People are not so naive as to decide to tear up their roots in a free country just because they will obtain concessions in customs duties and a waiver of income tax for a year or two.

Russia's Standard of Living

Strata Of Soviet Society

By HENRY SHAPIRO

THE average Soviet citizen today enjoys a higher standard of living than any he has known in the past two decades. He still eats less and dresses worse than most people in the United States, Scandinavia and Western Europe. And in urban housing — the worst headache of Soviet planners — the standards are probably inferior even to those of Eastern Europe.

But to a generation that has known years of famine, breadlines and bare subsistence rations, life has become materially more than tolerable. There is an abundance of bread, the most important food item in the country; the consumption of meat, fats and dairy products is rising steadily; and every Russian seems to have at least one pair of shoes and a suit of clothes.

A good proportion of the population is no longer worried about keeping body and soul together but is beginning to be concerned with questions of taste and quality and the accumulation of what the Russians call "items of culture." Furniture and clothing are still largely functional and utilitarian, often unattractive to the eye, but the people, with official blessing, are beginning to demand improvement.

The price of butter, grain cereal and macaroni has declined to one-third of the 1947 figure. Soviet propaganda did not fail to claim that the Soviet Union was the only country in the world where prices were falling while they were rising in all capitalist countries.

The wealth of statistical data released by the Malenkov regime this year does not include the average wage, which observers estimate to be about 800 rubles a month — nominally \$200. But in terms of purchasing power, 800 rubles is a bare subsistence wage, as the current price list indicates (see box).

Low and almost nominal rents, free medical services and paid vacations are some of the social services supplied by the State which raise the living standard appreciably.

Like everywhere else, the average wage is misleading and confusing. There is a great range from the wage of an unskilled charwoman or street sweeper — 200 rubles a month — to the income of a successful playwright, which may run into five figures. In between are masses of semi-skilled industrial and office workers, who receive at least 600 rubles monthly, followed by skilled workers (the aristocrats of labour), engineers, artists and scientists. Their approximate incomes are shown in the following table:

The foregoing are base wages and salaries which are usually supplemented, sometimes doubled or tripled, by bonuses paid to the intellectual professions or by earnings from the black market and from small businesses. For steel cutters and coal miners are reported to earn as much as 1,000 rubles a month. Doctors, whose initial salaries are low, if successful, earn many extra thousands in private practice. Engineers, factory managers, writers and scientists usually live well beyond their base income. They and the top Party state officials, are the "rich" people of the Soviet Union. The median and low level officials probably constitute one of the world's lowest-paid bureaucracies.

The men at the top of the official pyramid, the Cabinet Ministers and highest Party functionaries, also get relatively low salaries — probably no more than 1,000 rubles a month.

As the London "Listener" recently put it, all the world loves a leader but all the world criticizes a critic. Particularly in the case of the Soviet Union, a noted journalist and editor who penned a film sponsored by his paper had the review completely altered and is now attacking his employers through the pages of the "Listener."

The Journalist's Guild in Zurich the management of a cinema notified a reviewer who had upset them with his criticism, that they would not allow him to enter their cinema even if he bought a ticket. Now a Jerusalem cinema, following the European lead, has barred the "Listener" from its first venture into 3-D. The management of the Mograbli cinema in Tel Aviv today to see Israel getting on with the sober, unromantic task of grappling realistically with her economic position. That may be one of the reasons why the effort to raise loans to liquidate Israel's short term debts is at the moment proceeding with such speed there, while the normal United Jewish Appeal seems likely to show a drop.

It is also of little point for Mr. Shragal to suggest that to induce Jews with skills and means needed by the State to come to Israel, it is necessary to make conditions attractive for them in the way he describes. People are not so naive as to decide to tear up their roots in a free country just because they will obtain concessions in customs duties and a waiver of income tax for a year or two.

Iron's Price List

Rubles per kilogram

Black bread 1.50
White bread 2.00
Macaroni 1.50
Meat 1.50
Fish 1.50
Butter 1.50
Potatoes 1.50
Apples 1.50
Oranges 1.50
Lemons 1.50
Grapes 1.50
Pears 1.50
Plums 1.50
Cherries 1.50
Strawberries 1.50
Raspberries 1.50
Blackberries 1.50
Currants 1.50
Gooseberries 1.50
Elderberries 1.50
Huckleberries 1.50
Blueberries 1.50
Raspberries 1.50
Blackberries 1.50
Currants 1.50
Gooseberries 1.50
Elderberries 1.50
Huckleberries 1.50
Blueberries 1.50

Iron's Salary

Rubles a month

"Black labour", the lowest category of unskilled workers, 400 to 500
Semi-skilled workers 500 to 600
Low-grade office clerks 600 to 700
Stenographers 700 to 800
Bookkeepers 800 to 900
Teachers (according to grade, experience) 900 to 1,000
Skilled workers 1,000 to 1,200
Health-care workers 1,200 to 1,400
University professors 1,400 to 1,600
Members of the Academy of Sciences 1,600 to 1,800
Research workers 1,800 to 2,000
Physicians 2,000 to 2,200
Engineers 2,200 to 2,400
Artists 2,400 to 2,600
Army officers 2,600 to 2,800

with pickles and cucumbers; 200 grams of bread and a glass of dried fruit compote.

The diet is varied only with berries, sausage, frankfurters and eggs, which are popular Russian substitutes for meat. It is supplemented to season with fresh cabbage, cucumbers, mushrooms, apples and onions.

Bubnov is left with the inadequate sum of 307.50 rubles a month for clothing, furniture and other household needs. His wife sews her own clothes and does the family laundry. He manages to pick up an additional 100 rubles monthly by doing odd jobs during his Sundays which, he says, enables him to keep his room and family in respectable condition.

Bubnov's great hope is for next year when his finishing a night course in automobile mechanics, which he thinks will entitle him to 2,000 rubles a month. And as his children reach school, 400 rubles he will be able to go back to work and earn some 800 rubles herself. Life, he thinks, will be pretty rosy then.

The large differences of income and the special privileges that have existed at one time or another since the revolution have not disappeared. The making of social groupings of various interests and somewhat clanish outlook. It is premature to speak of classes, which take the form of a caste system in the present process. If unchecked, will cause the eventual stratification of Soviet society. At the moment there still is great social fluidity, since the peasants may easily become generals, and workers turn into engineers and high-pressure executives. But the superficial makings of the caste system, stratifiable by occupation and income, already exist:

1. The highest Party and State officials, those to whom may be called the "Kremlin Club." Probably not more than a few hundred families are eligible for membership in this fairly closed circle. It comprises Cabinet Ministers, members of the Central Committee, the highest ranking generals and marshals and the leading regional and local chiefs. Members of this circle are seldom seen in public on other than solemn and ceremonial occasions. They live segregated in large, spacious apartment houses, spend their vacations at exclusive resorts and entertain among themselves. Some of them patronize the arts and letters and frequently invite the top representatives of those professions to their social gatherings. What ever privileges members of this group enjoy, their children are usually absorbed into other social groups. The vast majority

of the seven million rank and file members of the Party are outside this tight fraternity. The average Communist has few, if any, economic or social privileges, but has more opportunities for advancement than the ordinary citizen, and greater responsibilities.

2. The second social formation includes prominent scientists, composers, artists, writers, generals, vice-ministers and second string officials. They are the "bourgeois" of Soviet society. They live in three- to five-room city apartments and more spacious suburban villas, where their favourite pastimes are hunting, fishing and the nearest Russian equivalent to bridge, a continental card game called "preference." You can see them at the opening of the Bolshoi opera and at premiere performances at the Art Theatre and the Grand Conservatory, the men in dark suits and white shirts and the women in black dresses and expensive furs. They frequent art shows and collect old Russian porcelain and silver. Their vacations are usually spent in the Crimea or the Caucasus, in special rest-houses operated by their own clubs, trade-unions and Ministries. There is much social intercourse between this group and the Kremlin hierarchy.

The few ruble millionaires in the Soviet Union may be found in the second category. They are usually writers like the late Alexander Tolstoy or the living Konstantin Simonov, whose wealth was accumulated from the sale of hundreds of thousands of copies of their books, while their plays and films were produced in hundreds of theatres, all of which paid substantial royalties. A successful playwright, for example, may receive a million rubles a year, on which he pays a maximum rate of 15%. By contrast, the highest paid scientist, the president of the Academy of Sciences, receives a monthly salary of 35,000 rubles, and probably that much more as supplementary income.

3. Just below the big names is the middle level of Soviet intelligentsia, which includes university professors, top engineers and architects and the lesser artists, writers and scholars. They, too, belong to the "bourgeois" or "middle class" of Soviet society. They live in two- to three-room apartment houses, spend their vacations at exclusive resorts and entertain among themselves. Some of them patronize the arts and letters and frequently invite the top representatives of those professions to their social gatherings. What ever privileges members of this group enjoy, their children are usually absorbed into other social groups. The vast majority

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2. The second social formation includes prominent scientists, composers, artists, writers, generals, vice-ministers and second string officials. They are the "bourgeois" of Soviet society. They live in three- to five-room city apartments and more spacious suburban villas, where their favourite pastimes are hunting, fishing and the nearest Russian equivalent to bridge, a continental card game called "preference." You can see them at the opening of the Bolshoi opera and at premiere performances at the Art Theatre and the Grand Conservatory, the men in dark suits and white shirts and the women in black dresses and expensive furs. They frequent art shows and collect old Russian porcelain and silver. Their vacations are usually spent in the Crimea or the Caucasus, in special rest-houses operated by their own clubs, trade-unions and Ministries. There is much social intercourse between this group and the Kremlin hierarchy.

The few ruble millionaires in the Soviet Union may be found in the second category. They are usually writers like the late Alexander Tolstoy or the living Konstantin Simonov, whose wealth was accumulated from the sale of hundreds of thousands of copies of their books, while their plays and films were produced in hundreds of theatres, all of which paid substantial royalties. A successful playwright, for example, may receive a million rubles a year, on which he pays a maximum rate of 15%. By contrast, the highest paid scientist, the president of the Academy of Sciences, receives a monthly salary of 35,000 rubles, and probably that much more as supplementary income.

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UNESCO Sells Stamps To Aid Arab Refugees

By HENRIETTE BOAS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

A U.N.E.S.C.O. stand for contributions to aid Arab refugees children was the only non-commercial feature of the Annual Domestic Trade Fair held in Amsterdam this week.

Visitors were asked to buy a U.N.E.S.C.O. stamp for one "twarte" (120 pruts) in order to buy a copybook and a pencil, for one Arab refugee child.

The stand showed a number of photographs of Arab refugee children, and some Arab dresses, daggers and handicraft were exhibited in glass cases. According to a picture in the daily newspapers, on the opening day the stand had been manned by men and women in Arab dress, but when we visited the fair, we only saw three Dutch ladies, one of whom asked me for a contribution for the stand.

I asked what kind of Orientalers were, she said they were Arabs who lived today mainly in the Lebanon, in Transjordan and in the Gaza district. They were now writing their sum in the sand of the desert, for lack of copybooks.

I must add in fairness that, watching them for some time, I did not hear them making any anti-Israel propaganda. Yet it should be asked whether it is for U.N.E.S.C.O. to solicit funds in this way. As S. said

comment on human nature in general it must also be added that very few visitors stopped at all, though they all thronged in front of another stand nearby, where they could taste some new brand of soup or of coffee free of charge, while the fashion show — admission, 200 pruts — had to be repeated four times that evening.

Some time ago, writing on propaganda after Kibya, this correspondent observed that the Arabs were here much stronger than Israel because Holland had no cabling correspondents in Israel, and the newspapers received their first information from the news agencies. I have learned since that some Israeli correspondents of Dutch news, papers have considered this an unfair reflection on them. Their newspapers do indeed from time to time carry their well-informed and interesting articles on some aspect or other of Israel life.

I also mentioned recently the coming opera evening of WIZO, one of the few Jewish organizations here which devote some attention to cultural work among its members. They have no choice but to organize some more spectacular event for fund-raising purposes once a year. I was very sorry if my words had caused embarrassment to WIZO whose devoted work is very much appreciated.

forming in Israel the works of modern composers from other countries have made Israel well known among composers and this is one of the reasons that the International Society for Contemporary Music was so eager to be invited to Israel for a Festival. Yours etc., E. W. STERNBERG, President ISRAELI CONTEMPORARY MUSIC CENTRE, Haifa, February 15.

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